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Blairs Lecture's, Gibson's Surveying
Simpson's Euclid
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Clarke's Introduction to making Latin
American Preceptor
The Instrumental Preceptor
The Instrumental Assistant
School and other Books for Children, &c. &c.

October 26, 1807.

DESERTERS.

DESERTED on the night of the 24th inst. *Daniel Weagley* and *Abraham Moore*, private soldiers of Capt. Armistead's company in the regiment of artillerists of the United States.

Weagley is about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has dark eyes, short dark hair and fair complexion, is stout and well made, by occupation a house carpenter, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, enlisted at this place on the 19th of Nov. 1806—resided in Greensburgh some time prior to his enlistment. Moore is 28 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has grey eyes, fair hair and fair complexion, was born in New-Jersey, by occupation a shoe maker, was enlisted at Harrisburgh on the 2d of June, 1806, by Lieut. Rhea.—Had on blue short coats 'plain,' and white linen under clothes. Took with them sundry pieces of citizens clothing unknown.

Twenty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said dererters, and deliver them to me at this post, or to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or ten dollars for either.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lt. corps Arts. Comm'g.
Fort Fayette, 25th Oct. 1807.

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the Name

And by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

BY THOMAS M'KEAN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have been informed by the deposition of a respectable citizen, taken before one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Allegheny, That on Wednesday about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d September, now last past, William B. Irish, Deputy Marshal in the District of Pennsylvania, accompanied by George Holdship, Esq. Ennion Williams and James Hamilton, proceeding to the house and plantation occupied by a certain William Faulk, in Beaver county, in the state aforesaid, to execute a writ of *Habere Facies Possessionem*, issued by the circuit court of the United States of America, in the the case of Robert Bawne against the said William Faulk, on their entering a lane, leading to the the huose of the said William Faulk, were fired upon by persons concealed in a thicket of brush on the road side—that three or four guns were discharged, and directly after the aforesaid James Hamilton called out, "Sheriff I am gone," and instantly fell from his horse and in a minute or two expired; when the said deputy marshal, with his two surviving companions, rode off with all speed to Greersburgh.—I have also been informed, that the aforesaid William Faulk had repeatedly threatened to kill any person that should come to dis possess him.

Now be it known, That I do hereby require and enjoin all judges, justices, magistrates and other officers within this state, to be active in discovering, pursuing and arresting, or causing to be arrested, the persons who have been guilty of the aforesaid atrocious murder; and I do hereby offer a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* to any person or persons who shall apprehend, secure and bring to conviction the person who murdered the aforesaid James Hamilton, and *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for every of the accessaries before and after the fact; and also a free and full pardon to the person who shall first communicate the name of the person who committed the same cruel aud horrid crime, so that he be brought to trial. I do further earnestly request all persons whomsoever, to be aiding and assisting in pursuing and bringing to justice the aforesaid cruel and wicked assassins.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the Commonwealth the thirty-second.

By the Governor,
THOMAS M. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Storage and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

PITTSBURGH RACES.

THE Pittsburgh Races are postponed until Thursday the 5th of November next, when there will be a purse of Fifty Dollars run for.

On Friday the 6th, a match race will be run by the horses Selim and Whistle Jacket.

On Saturday the 7th, a Sweepstake.

The rules and distances are to be the same as prescribed in the former advertisement.

October 19th, 1807.

BOSTON, *October* 14.

Yesterday arrived here the ship New Packet, Trott, from Liverpool. She sailed the 9th ult. and has brought our London files down to the 7th Sept. (evening.)

English ships had been sent to cut a Danish 74 out of Christianford, in Norway.

The East-India fleet arrived in England Sept. 5.

The British have fitted out the long-boats of their men of war to encounter the Danish gun-boats.

OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS—

We do not find much said; and what we do find wears a hostile aspect. The schr. Revenge, arrived at Falmouth, the 23d August, in 30 days from Norfolk; and the officer entrusted with the dispatches set off immediately for London. On the 3d September, Mr. Monroe presented the dispatches to Mr. Canning. On them we find the following remarks:—

The "*Courier*," a leading ministerial paper of Sept. 7, 1807, "It is said that the American government, in their dispatches by the Revenge, have limited our ministers to four days to deliberate on the nature of those dispatches, and to frame an answer. As there could be no motive for such a limitation but that of insulting us, his majesty's ministers would of course treat such an insult as it deserves, and refuse to enter into any negociation. But we can hardly believe that the Americans, violent and insolent as they are, would venture upon such a proceeding, unless they are determined upon going to war. Other accounts affirm that, the government of America, in their instructions to Mr. Munroe, have desired him positively to insist on our relinquishing the right of searching any of their vessels for men, whatever their rank or condition may be.—They do not require us to give up the right of search for merchandize; but they declare they will never permit any of their vessels, whether ships of war or merchantmen, to have their men taken out after they have left their ports. Their men—It is not their men we want but our own. We want to put an end to that system of inveigling our seamen—What! we may be permitted to search their ships to see whether there be enemy's property or goods contraband of war on board; but if we find British seamen, the sinews of our strength and prosperity, on board them we must not touch nor take them away. We do not even think that the late ministers would have yielded this point."

The Liverpool "*Chronicle*," an opposition paper, says, after mentiong the arrival of the dispatches, "It is said four days only are allowed for government to deliberate on them. We hope our ministers are not made of such iron stuff, as to yield a point the maintainance of which will expose us to censure of the whole world."

The "*Ledger*," a neutral paper, "It is reported, the dispatches by the Revenge leave little room to expect an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two states; and that only four days have been given to deliver an answer to them. We hope that these reports are unfounded; we expect, indeed, that Mr. Munroe will speak the language of firmness, but that the point in dispute may yet be amicably settled."

The "*Morning Chronicle*," the leading opposition paper, contends, that "according to the law of nations, *might* is *right*."

The dispatches which Mr. Munroe received by the Revenge were communicated to the English ministry, the 3d Sept. If, as the London prints assert, they were limited to *four days* to give their answer, the time had but *just expired*, at our latest London date. This circumstance creates much anxiety for the *next* tidings. There is no truth in the report that Mr. Munroe had left London.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—We stated above a month ago, that a report was prevalent upon the continent, that it was the intention of Bonaparte to take the title of "Emperor of the West," and that the emperor Alexander was to assume the title of "Emperor of the East, or of the North." There is a passage in the speech of Bonaparte to the legislative body, which tends very strongly to corroborate that report, for in speaking of the peace which he granted to the king of Prussia, he says, "The house of Brandenburg is indebted for still being permitted to reign to the sincere friendship with which the powerful *Emperor of the North* has inspired me."—Bonaparte having bestowed this title upon the emperor of Russia, will, we have little doubt, soon assume the title of "Emperor of the West." The tribunate is about to be abolished, for what cause we are not informed.

Yesterday evening the Russian frigate Sywshnay arrived in the Downs, direct from St. Petersburgh. The circumstance was immediately communicated to the admiralty by the telegraph, and some importance was at first attached to this arrival. It appears, however, that she was bound to Lisbon with the prince and princess Galitzin on board. The latter was going to Lisbon for the recovery of her health, but died upon her passage.

HARTFORD, *October* 14.

Last Thursday the Honorable General Assembly of this State convened at New-Haven. The House of Representatives elected the Hon. JOHN C. SMITH, Esq. Speaker, and SYLVANUS BACKUS and LYMAN LAW, Esqrs. Clerks.

The GOVERNOR's SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

IN the month of July last, I received a letter from the Secretary for the Department of War, conveying a requisition from the President of the United States, for an immediate detachment from the militia of this state of 3420 men including officers;—that number being this State's quota of 100,000 militia, which the president has ordered to be detached agreeably to an Act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of April, 1806.—In compliance with this requisition, my orders were issued to the Adjutant General, directing him to have the detachment expedited with all possible dispatch.

The readines and alacrity with which this requisition has been attended to by all grades of Officers and Soldiers of the militia, display in a pleasing manner the promtitude and cheerfulness with which the people of this State are disposed to comply with all orders of the General Government, when legally called upon by the constituted authorities of the United States, to repel Injustice, oppose Insults, or support the Rights of their country. It is to be feared, however, that in arming and equipping the drafts from our State, there will not be that uniformity and efficiency in their Arms, which are necessary for Troops taking the field and entering into service, against those who are regularly appointed and furnished for every duty, agreeably to the newly adopted practice and warfare in European armies.

So long as the militia of the United States are to be depended upon for our defence against foreign troops, some more efficient mode for arming, at least, if not training the privates, than what is now existing ought to be adopted. As to arms, this may be effected, either by a more exact and critical Inspecting of them where they are furnished by individuals; or by the establishment of public magazines of arms, from which the militia, when called into actual service, may be uniformly furnished and equipped. It will prove but a miserable delusion, to have men detached and sent into the field without good and sufficient arms, wherewith to contend with a regularly appointed army.—In such an unequal conflict, nothing but defeat and misfortune is to be expected. As to discipline, where men are animated with the spirit of their employments, that may be attained more easily, and with more dispatch in the field of actual service, and in the face of a regular army, than by the present imperfect and desultory mode of training to which they are now called, and in which but a few hours in a day, or a few days of the year, are spent in the practice of any useful manual exercise, or any necessary manoeuvres, or evolutions.

The late much lamented death of the Hon. Uriah Tracy, one of the Senators from this State in the Senate of the United States, calls upon the Legislature for the appointment of some person to fill the vacancy. The proclamation of the President of the U. States, summoning Congress to an earlier session than is usual, will occasion your speedy attention to to this appointment.

The gentleman, who may be deisgnated to this service, will probably want some preparation previous to his attendance on his duty in the Senate; and will therefore be obliged by as early information as may be of his appointment.

When we reflect on the great events which have taken place on the European Continent, our minds are naturally led to seek what may be their final result, as respects our own country—connected as we are, in commerce and various foreign relations, the consequence of those wonderful revolutions, which Providence at this day is conducting, will undoubtedly affect very nearly our interest and pursuits.—

But how and in what manner, we are to be implicated; whether we are to be still further indulged with peace and tranquility, or are to be intangled in the horrors of this wide spreading war of nations, is known only to that almighty and all-wise Being, who superintends and governs all the affairs of men.

We may, I trust, still hope in a continuance of divine goodness towards our nation, ungrateful as we are and unthankful as we have been, for former benefits—But—while humbly hoping and earnestly wishing for peace, it may be best for us to be prepared for adverse events, and ready to meet our God, in the ways of his displeasure.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

October Session, 1807.

NEW-YORK, *October* 19.

Captain Reynolds, of the ship Factor, arrived at this port yesterday, left St Petersburg on the 9th Aug. passed Copenhagen the 22d, and left Elsineur on the 23d. Captain R. informs, that when passing Copenhagen, he was boarded by three officers from the British men of war, who were then waiting for an opportunity to get their ships into the inner roads of Copenhagen for the purpose of commencing the bombardment, the troops having been previously landed. On the 23d, when capt. Reynolds was at Elsineur, 30 miles from Copenhagen, he heard the commencement of the bombardment, as he supposes off Copenhagen—by 10 o'clock, the fire became general and tremenduous, and continued till between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, when it ceased. Capt. Reynolds, having but little wind, was, at 9 o'clock, where he might have heard the firing, had it recommenced. The impression on captain Reynold's mind is, that Copenhagen had surrendered.

Captain Isewes, from Bayonne, informs, that 50,000 troops were to be at that place on the 4th of September, where Bonaparte was to meet them on the 20th, previous to their march to Portugal—that government having agreed to receive the English.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *October* 13.

Cornelius Hatfield, an obnoxious refugee character, who came here a short time since from England, via Nova-Scotia, to possess a valuable landed estate left him by his father, was apprehended by the civil authority last week, and conveyed to Newark jail, on a charge of being a principal in the brutal murder of Stephen Ball, a citizen of this state, during our revolutionary war, who went into the British lines under assurances of protection; and on Thursday last, was brought before Judge Pennington, on a writ of habeas corpus. Aaron Ogden, Isaac H. Williamson, and William Chetwood, Esqrs. appeared on the part of the culprit; and Alexander C. M'Whorter, William Hasley, and Elias Van Arsdol, Esqrs. on the part of the prosecution, when after a patient hearing of the argument on both sides until yesterday, the Judge discharged Hatfield, being of opinion, by the spirit of the treaty of 1783, he was not now answerable for that transaction; but we hear that the friends of Ball are still determined to prosecute him before another tribunal. To correct erroneous statements which are gone abroad, we publish the followidg authentic document given at the time the transaction took place:

A statement of facts respecting the deliberate and cruel murder of Stephen Ball, on Bregen Point, the 25th of January, 1781. This unfortunate man was deluded by a declaration made by the commanding officer on Staten Island, that all persons who would bring provisions should have liberty to sell the same and return unmolested; in consequence of which declaration, Ball carried over four quarters of beef, with a full assurance of being well treated, and expected to return undiscovered by his countrymen; but soon after his arrival on the Island he was seized by Cornelius Hatfield, who commanded a party of six or seven men, and was carried before general Patterson, who refused to call a court martial to try him. From thence he was carried before general Skinner, in order for trial, but he also refused; pretending to shudder at the thought of trying and executing a person who came to bring them relief. Nevertheless the said Hatfield and his party, being lost to every sense of humanity, after robbing their prisoner of what property he had with him, carried him across to Bregen Point, and, without even the form of a trial told him that he had but ten minutes to live, and accordingly put their horrid design into execution, notwithstanding the prisoner strenuously urged he came with provision agreeably to the above declaration; and when he found they were determined to take his life, he begged for a few minutes longer, but was answered that his request could not be granted; but if he had a desire that any one should pray with him, one of their party would officiate. When he was near expiring, James Hatfield, one of the banditti, put a knife into his hand, and swore that he should not go into another world unarmed. The persons who perpetrated this cruel act were Cornelius Hatfield, John Smith, Job Hatfield, James Hatfield, sen. James Hatfield, jun. Elias Mann, and Samuel Mann, all late inhabitants of Elizabeth Town; and Job Smith, late an inhabitant of Bregen. When Ball's father became acquainted with the tragical death of his son, he solicited a flag, which he obtained for the purpose of bringing over the corpse, but the enemy, with savage brutality, would not suffer him to land.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 20.

The hon. *Samuel W. Dana*, Esq. has been appointed by the Legislature of Connecticut, a Senator of the United States, in the place of the late hon. Mr. Tracy.

From the Boston Centinel, of the 17th inst.

AFFAIRS WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday we had only time to con over our English files, and select such articles as we found related to American affairs, without being able to make any comment. Our readers have seen that the aspect was sombre: But letters from Americans in London, induce us to believe that even the British ministerial papers do not speak the language of the government; and that though that government will not relinquish the right to apprehend deserters—a right on which they consider the maritime existence of England essentially to depend; yet that it has a sincere desire to preserve peace with the United States; and will consent to any consistent arrangements for the security of American seamen sailing on board our merchantmen. The right to search our men of war it has avowed it never made any pretensions to. As the ADVOCATES OF PEACE we may be too sanguine; but we still have confidence that the dreadful alternative of WAR will not be resorted to. We confess, indeed, that the English ministerial papers, like the American democratic prints, appear determined, if they can, to drive the two nations into *war*. Eor this purpose, instead of a manly and dispationate discussion of the subjects in controversy; and if wrongs have been committed, of the most honorable reparation of them, they seem striving which can out-hector the other in the use of opprobrious epithets; in boasting how much harm the one could do the other; and in contemptuous taunts of the "cock-boat squadrons," and "bankrupt treasuries." God be thanked, the destinies of the two nations are not committed to such madmen:—And the people of both nations, who wish peace and honest friendship, ought to discountenance such folly and impertinence.—The great responsibility devolves on the two governments. They, we hope, will not turn a deaf ear to the voice of Reason, Justice, Policy and Humanity; and that they will yet unite to prolong the peace, and consequent prosperity of our country. This hope is accompanied with expectation of being realized.—We know that after the dispatches by the Revenge, were received in London, that Mr. Munroe had an amicable interview and conversation with Mr. Canning, and that four days after this interview, Mr. Munroe had not presented any official note.—We likewise know that he detained the Revenge to bring home dispatches; and that she was not expected to sail until the beginning of this month. We know also, at the last date (Sept. 7th) the expectation of an immediate war was not entertained by Mr. Munroe. We trust, therefore that the American people will not be misled by the inflamatory publications which they are daily teazed with, but will wait until the President communicates to Congress the dispatches from Mr. Munroe; and then compare them with those inflamatory ebullitons on both sides the water.

The English in Russia will now, it is said, be subject to the following hardships:—If they do not choose to become altogether Russian subjects they must become foreign guests, in which capacity they are liable to a heavy tax on capital; they must dispose of particular articles of commerce to particular guilds; and they must, if required, submit their commercial concerns to the inspection of the Magistrates. If they wish to quit the country, they must pay a tax of 10 per cent. on computed capital, instead of three years dues; and, in addition to this, by an old law of the country which has become obsolete, but which is again to be enforced, the town magistracy has the power of levying tax of ten per cent. on the amount of capital supposed to be taken out of the country, without any reference to what is brought in, which tax must be paid before they be discharged from the burglarship. In case of death, ten per cent is deducted from the property bequeathed to any relation or friend resident in other countries, and various other vexatious taxes on wills, and on the property of persons dying intestate are imposed. Whilst the treaty of commerce was in force, the British factory at St. Petersburgh had the privilege of paying all the duties on exports and imports, in Russian coin; they are by Ukase obliged to pay in rix-dollars of Holland, amounting to a difference of from ten to fifteen per cent. to their disadvantage.

From the United States Gazette.

Letter Stealing.—We have taken some pains to ascertain the truth of a story which has been in circulation since Friday, relative to purloining of a packet of letters. The following appears to be the prominent facts. Some time yesterday one of the branch pilots came up to town with a package of letters which he had received from a British armed schr. off the capes of Delaware, and which he was to deposit in the post office. The package was endorsed according to custom, with the name of vice admiral Berkeley, and addressed to Mr. Erskine, the British minister, at Philadelphia.

The pilot instead of taking the package to the post office, delivered it to a person whose name we will not at present mention who undertook to have it taken care of, and who, as he says, was on his way to the post office to deposit it, when he met with another person, who for the present shall also be nameless.—This man, who is attached to the Aurora office, seeing the package, took the person who had possession of it into the office, and the package was sent into a back apartment. After a little while Duane came forward and told the person that he need give himself no further trouble about the package, for that he [Duane] would take care of it. The person demanded that it should be redelivered to him but was refused. Afterwards the package was demanded in form by the British consul, or by his order; but Duane answered that it was no longer within his control; that it had been put under cover and sent to Washington. Upon inquiry at the post office, however, it was ascertained that nothing of the kind had passed through the office.

These facts may be relied upon as substantially correct. Comment upon such a transaction would be entirely superfluous to men who have any of the usual notions of moralty or honour. As an appeal will probably be made by the injured party to the laws of the land, it would be improper at present to discuss the subject in the Gazette.

Letter Stealing.—The editor of the Aurora, in attempting to explain in Monday morning's paper, that ugly affair about the British minister's dispatches, says he believes the packet to have been a political contrivance *here*, a trick invented on purpose to entrap and expose him. It would seem, therefore, that he supposes the British minister to be perfectly acquainted with the unfortunate propensity which renders it impossible for *some folks*, having once got possession of another person's letter, to let it go again with an unbroken seal. We do not believe the inference to be just. Mr. Erskine was not here at the time that certain letters directed from Washington to the editor of this Gazette came to hand through the medium of the Aurora. We presume, therefore, that he was not at all aware that placing a letter belonging to another man within the reach of Mr. Duane would lay him under any extraordinary temptation, or that it would prove a sure means of bringing him into disgrace.—But whatever the fact may be, the editor takes great credit to himself for having suspected the trick, and for effectually resisting the temptation, strong as it was. Though he does not absolutely say that he did not open the packet, he plainly insinuates that he did not, by expressing a doubt as to the contents of it and by the exulting manner in which he announces his fortunate escape from the trap thus artfully and *temptingly* laid for him. The following are his words.

"The *adherents* of the *British government* have now the whole advantage of the trick, for such we must believe it to be. *But th trap did not catch*—they must try another tri or give it another *turn*."

In relating the affair of Mr. Erskine's d patches we stated erroneousl that they we demanded in form by the British consul, or his order. Mr. Bond did not apply for the pack et either in person or by order. It was, how ever, applied for by a gentleman of this ci who received the answer stated in our last.

From the United States' Gazette.

MR. BRONSON,

It may be asked how stands the politics the U. States? An answer to this quest appears to embrace a large field, but I will en deavor to compress it. The citizens are divi ded into three parties—violent democrats jacobins, federalists, and moderate democra The two latter have several times attempte to unite in *elections*, with a view of prevai against the former, whose views they both be lieved to be dangerous; but never will succe while the jacobins have *the whole weight of influential government* decidedly in their fa vor. It is a fact that Mr. Jefferson and his council are with them, and their leaders boa of it loudly. All appointments *of any conse quence* are given to that party throughout t union, to the entire exclusion of even the mo derate democrats. A striking instance of th has taken place in the late appointment Gen. Shee to the collectorship of Philadelphi Duane says "the president appointed him *detestation of the Quids* and M'Kean!" Th the third party continue to idolize a man the call their chief, while he spurns their adula tion.

If it should be asked why Mr. Jefferson i so favorably inclined to a violent party, wh are constantly endeavouring to destroy ou state institutions—they discover an inordinat thirst for power—are strongly attached t France and would prefer a war with Englan to an adjustment of our differences by treaty I would answer, that it is because their princi ples are perfectly congenial with his own.—Besides Mr. Jefferson has *a notion* that such spirit and party is necessary for the preserva tion of republicanism; hence he was always attached to *clubs* formed of violent spirits, ca pable of navigating "the tempestuous sea of liberty." People who will weigh these things seriously, may easily form an opinion as to the probable result of our pending negociations with Great Britain.

If I am asked how the two parties mentione are to prevail against a third, I will answe that although they may succeed partially, tha is in some districts, and even states, I a clearly of opinion that they can never for what will deserve the name of a union, so as to produce *general effect*, while one of them i attached to such a president as Mr. Jefferso and therefore the only way to prevail against their political enemy, is to agree cordially and with a good faith to change the administratio from Virginia at the next term, and the fac is, that a very large and respectable portion *of the best friends of our country*, never ca nor will be contented, until a man is placed a the head of government, *who will think an act impartially* towards men of all parties, and also towards foreign nations; and who shall no have committed himself *to any set of partisa* whatever. Any thing short of the above will not bring the strength of the two descriptio of voters to act cordially to one point.

A DISCIPLE OF WASHINGTON.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, Novebmer 3, 1807.

It would seem, from the following Proclamation of the President, that the state of things in our country was very different from that of Peace.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that a number of individuals who have deserted from the army of the United States, and sought shelter without the jurisdiction thereof, have become sensible of their offence, and are desirous of returning to their duty, a full pardon is hereby proclaimed to each and all of such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1807, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-second.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

We are concerned to hear that on Monday last, 12 o'clock, the flourishing town of Fredericksburgh, in Virginia, was reduced to ashes, the devouring element sweeping with resistles fury, every thing in its way. We sincerely hope that the report is greatly exaggerated, but we fear the injury sustained is very great.

Wash. Fed.

We are desired to state (says the Washington Federalist) that a *Stone* is placed in the hands of Doctor Ott, which possesses the wonderful power of extracting poison of every kind. The Stone will be used under the direction of Dr. Weems, and without charge. It was brought from India by a gentleman of New-York, who purchased it from a native, after having seen the efficacy of its power demonstrated in extracting the poison of a scorpion that had been permitted to bite the then owner. The owner of this very valuable *Stone* dining in company with some gentlemen who were conversing on the peculiar powers of a stone owned by a lady in Virginia, related the above account, and has since most generously sent his stone to a gentleman in town, to be used for the benefit of such of his fellow-citizens who may be so unfortunate as to require it. The stone is black, about an inch in length, and in shape somewhat like a bean.

Extract of a letter from Canada.

"The French militia have been turned out: the 2d brigade on Tuesday last. The commander called on those he chose; they being embodied, he called for every fifth man to step six paces out from the main body. His call was not obeyed in the least. Some said they would not step out without the rest; and some made bold to say, they would not take up arms against the Americans, but would join them when they chose. Forty, who said they would join the Americans were committed for mutiny, and will have their trial to morrow."

Windsor paper.

ANECDOTES, &c.

COLLECTED BY A TRAVELLER.

On the French soldiery taking possession of Tilsit, the town was given up for plunder for two days, and scenes of excess, equally shocking to decency and humanity took place: Order, however, was at length restored, and a new scene of things opened to the view of the astonished inhabitants; the French troops (about 25,000 in number) released from the hardships of a campaign, undertook to exemplify in a very singular way, that versatility of character for which they have long been proverbial among their neighbours; they collected in the suburbs of Tilsit, the wreck of some hundred villages, (chiefly wood) wantonly destroyed in their progress, and with those they raised, in about three days, and as it were by magic, an extensive town, after the German fashion, with many streets, and sufficiently large to accommodate their whole body; they next cut up a very fine wood in the neighbourhood, consisting of several thousand trees, which they transported to the scene of their operations, and planted in their luxuriant foliage in avenues in every street of this new Pandemonium; and to complete the whole, every man who had any thing like a "stock in trade," opened a shop.—On Bonaparte's entering Tilsit, he took up his abode in the house of a person of respectability, who expressed his regret, that in consequence of the plundering of the place, he had it not in his power to accommodate him in a suitable style, a soldier having stolen all his plate; the emperor expressed himself quite satisfied with his situation. The host took the liberty of introducing the subject of his stolen plate a second and third time, in hopes of having it restored; at last the emperor silenced him by a contemptuous answer: At supper the great man asked for some particular kind of wine: his hostess sent in a very submissive message to inform him, that they had been plundered of that wine; he said it must be forth coming.—Persons were instantly dispatched through the town to procure it, but returned without success; at length the wine was procured. During the the period of the negociations, the two emperors and the king of Prussia dined together almost daily, and wese seldom separated: *Some* of the generals appeared determined to enjoy every luxury, whilst, at the same time, their armies, and especially the wretched and unsheltered inhabitants of the surrounding country, were experiencing all the horrors of famine. In Tilsit provisions were enormously high; amongst the rest, lump sugar was 6*s.* per pound, and porter 5*s.* a bottle; forage was nearly exhausted, and the little hay which was left, sold at 1*s.* per pound, the French dragoons fed their horses with rice.

At Memel, every thing was confusion and distress; all the churches (one excepted) were filled with the sick and wounded soldiers, and the wooden work converted into fuel, which was exceedingly scarce and dear; and at Riga, for many days, hundreds of small waggons came in, laden with the Russian soldiery, sick, or suffering from wounds; these were deposited on the beach, in order to their being shipped for their own country.

When the issue of the battle of Friedland first reached the king of Prussia, he appeared exceedingly affected; he has been observed slowly pacing the avenues of Memel in the uniform of his guards, quite alone, for hours, with his eyes fixed on the ground, and would frequently stand fixed to one spot, lost in thought, for half an hour together. About six weeks after the battle of Eylau, an English gentleman was led by curiosity to visit the place, which was almost deserted by the inhabitants; the frost was just breaking up, and the streets presented a scene which chilled him with horror; they were covered with hundreds of slain, most of which were naked, and exhibited the destructive effects of the bullet, the bayonet and the sabre. The countenances of many were marked with all the fierceness of savage, and the agonies of expiring nature—one uncommonly tall and athletic man, he observed, had had his skull cloven by the stroke of a sabre, which was not stopped till it reached the lower jaw: He remarked that the Russians and French were easily distinguishable by the difference in color. After the battle, the French cut large holes in the ice, and threw hundreds of their dead into the river; these, on the breaking up of the frost floated, and rendered the river a scene of horror, equal with that of the streets.

[*London paper.*

Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery,

Yesterday commenced Drawing at the Court House, when the following Prizes were drawn:

Prize of 100 dollars—No. 1866, and being the first drawn is also entitled to 100 dollars.

Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos, 28, 728.

Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 1219, 1538.

Prizes of 20 dollars—Nos. 486, 1353.

Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 388, 1576, 2318.

Prizes of 6 dollars—Nos. 71, 86, 143, 145, 205, 241. 324, 400, 423, 466, 641, 720, 951, 1913, 2402, 1922, 1097, 1629, 1908, 1942, 2048, 2619, 1269, 1859, 1020, 2589, 1867, 1470, 2856, 2732, 2112.

There were one hundred Tickets drawn.—Those who may wish to become adventurers in this Lottery, will do well to apply early for Tickets, as we are informed that the few on hand are selling very rapidly.

November 3, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th day of November, instant.

All the interest of John Cunningham in a Tract of Land on Conequenessing creek, surveyed on a warrant to James Hopkins, containing 259 acres, or thereabouts; also, in a Tract of Land, containing 259 acres, more or less, adjoining the above, surveyed in the name of John Masoncope; also, in a Tract of 300 acres, more or less, surveyed for Jacob Carpenter; also, a Tract containing 300 acres, more or less, surveyed in the name of Kesler, on which there is a Grist and Sawmill, and part of the town of Butler; also, in a Tract, containing 325 acres, more or less, north of the above, surveyed for John r aff: also, in 325 acres, east of the above, surveyed for Adam Reigart, senior; also, in a Tract, of 295 acres, more or less, on Conequenessing creek, nigh to the town of Butler, surveyed for Emanuel Reigart, all subject to the payment of two dollars per acre, with interest from the 23d day of March, 1796, as per contract of that date between him and the late Robert Morris, and also subject to a certain grant to the county of Butler, for a seat for the town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Cunningham, at the suit of William Coats, and to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

2d November, 1807.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be Sold at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th November, instant.

All the interest of John Cunningham in the following Tracts of Land, viz.—In District No. 4, north-west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, No. 112, containing two hundred and thirty five acres, No. 120, two hundred and thirty five acres, No. 121, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 122, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 123, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 124, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 125, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 146, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 147, two hundred and thirty five acres, No. 205, two hundred and six acres, No. 207, two hundred and six acres, No. 279, three hundred acres, No. 152, two hundred and thirty five acres, No. 153, two hundred and thirteen acres, No. 186, two hundred and six acres, No. 138, two hundred and thirty five acres. No. 139, two hundred and thirty five acres, and also the interest of John Cunningham, supposed to be one undivided fourth part, in the following Tracts of Land, in same district, No. 6, two hundred and thirty one acres, No. 7, two hundred and thirty one acres, No. 113, two hundred and twelve acres, No, 114, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 115, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 117, two hundred acres, No. 116, two hundred and one acres, No. 118, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 119, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 144, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 152, three hundred acres, No. 153, three hundred acres, No. 145, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 178, three hundred acres, No. 162, three hundred acres, No. 163, three hundred acres, No. 269, three hundred acres, No. 234, three hundred acres, No. 235, three hundred acres, No. 80, two hundred and thirty-five acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Cunningham, at the suit of Simon & Hayman Gratz—and to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

2d November, 1807.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th instant. A certain tract or lot of land, situate in Pine township, and known by the number 24 in Jones's District, containing 200 hundred acres, more or less, on which is a square log house and barn, and about 35 acres cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jonathan Richardson, at the suit of Henry Thomas, and to be sold by.

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

2d November 1807.

JUST ARRIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND

FOR SALE AT THE

Warehouse

Of the Subscriber, by Wholesale, at reduced prices, the following, viz.

4000 lb. excellent Coffee,
500 Loaves refined Sugar,
100 lb. Cloves
20 lb. Nutmegs,
2 Barrels 4th proof French Brandy,
2 do. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
2 do. best Holland Gin,
2 do. do. Sherry Wine,
4 Chests Hyson skin Tea,
2 do. Young Hyson do.
21 Boxes first quality Chocolate,
15 Boxes Spermaceti Candles,
1 Small invoice Philadelphia manufactured Brushes

Approved Notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in payment. Those who purchase to sell again will find the terms equal to what the articles can be procured from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1807.

N. B. A quantity of *WHISKEY* wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

Stray Cow.

Came to the House of the subscriber, at Negley's Mill, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about three or four months ago, a red Cow, with a white face and some white about the neck and tail, a piece cut off both her ears, and a small hole in the right ear, and had on a small bell with a leather strap. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHRISTIAN WOLF.

Oct. 20, 1807.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of 800 Dollars, is		$. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100

1213 Prizes, } less than a blank & { 15000
1787 Blanks. } and a half to a Prize {

3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is $.15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionaly be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acqcisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS, }
JOHN JOHNSTON. } *Managers.*
WILLIAM PORTER, }

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

AT *Mr. Spencer's* Inn, Pittsburgh, removes all diseases of the teeth and gums, sets artificial teeth, &c. &c.

October 28, 1807.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Fulling, Dying and Finishing of Cloth, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland County, }
November 2, 1807. }

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

For Sale by the Keg, a quantity of

Kentucky Tobacco;

ALSO

PIG LEAD.

For which approved notes at sixty days will be taken in payment.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to [illegible] estate of Charles Craig, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement.

John Caldwell, } Adminis-
Jacob Beltzhoover, } trators.

Oct. 22, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

Proposals for the purchase of the schooner Mary and sloop Lark of Presqu'Isle, and schooner Fair American on lake Ontario, and also for the purchase of Lot No. 3229 in the Borough of Erie aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, will be received until the first of January next by said John C. Wallace, and by

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 24.*

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburgh, Oct. 21.

"I wrote you on Monday last, informing of the dreadful calamity that has visited this place. I could not at that moment of alarm state accurately the extent of the mischief; it is now ascertained that at least 200 houses of different descriptions have been destroyed—many of their former occupants are yet without a dwelling.

"The whole loss is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars."

LATEST PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Oct. 19.—The court has just delivered a long and elaborate opinion, in which it is determined that "it would be improper to commit the accused on the charge of treason."

The conclusion of the opinion is as follows: "I shall commit Aaron Burr and Herman Blannerhassett for preparing and providing the means of a military expedition against the dominions of a foreign prince with whom the United States were at peace. If those whose duty and province it is to prosecute offenders against the laws of the United States shall be of opinion that a crime of deeper dye has been committed, it is not their choice to act in conformity with that opinion.—Israel Smith is not proved to have provided or prepared any means whatever and therefore I shall not commit him. If he has really offended against the laws, he may be prosecuted for treason in Kentucky, or for misdemeanor in his own state, where, if any where, his offence has been committed."

Mr. Hay moved to have A. B. and H. B. committed for trial in the District of Ohio, The subscriber forewarns the public not to trust any person on his account with written order or otherwise, not even my wife or any of my family, as I am determined not pay any debts contracted on my account after this date except I be present at the contracting.

JOHN BIGGS.

Oct. 25th, 1807.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quali[illegible] and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to Charles Smith, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisyputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. Samuel Merchant, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms.

T. C.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

Land for Sale.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

Fifty-three Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to George Robinson, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

Subpoenas for witnesses, Warrants

Summonses, Executions, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Zadok Cramer, Printer & Bookseller

(price per dozen 1 dollar, single 12 1-2 cents)

THE

PITTSBURGH MAGAZINE ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord, 1808.

Containing a variety of useful matter, and important local and religious intelligence, appointments, deaths, marraiges, &c. &c.

Also, Just Published,

THE PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

Containing matter that is useful, pleasing and entertaining, tables, roads, &c. &c.

☞ Merchants and others, who feel disposed to throw their custom this way, will please to hand or send their orders early to prevent disappointment.

Also, Just Published,

(Price twelve dollars per dozen,)

WALSH's

MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC,

Adapted to the commerce of the United States in its domestic and foreign relations, with forms of accounts, and other writings usually occurring in trade.

Also, Just Published,

(Price for the whole work seven dollars)

BROWN'S DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOLY BIBLE.

First Volume.

The second volume is progressing rapidly, and will be finished in about three months.—The plates and maps are in the hands of some of our best American artists. Subscriptions are still open for this invaluable family work.

Also, Published,

(Price one dollar,)

PRECIOUS TRUTH;

Or, some points in Gospel Doctrine vindicated.

By the Rev. John Anderson.

PROPOSALS

Are issued for publishing,

RAMSAY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Those who are disposed to encourage it, will please to call and get subscription papers for distant parts of the country.

Preparing for the Press,

Another edition of

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI

NAVIGATOR,

With complete maps of those two rivers.

Also, preparing for the press,

A new Book, entitled,

THE UNITED STATES'

SPELLING BOOK.

For the use of Schools and Academies.

PROPOSALS

Are also about to be issued for printing by subscription,

A new and original work,

ENTITLED,

"A Tour from Philadelphia to Frankfort in Kentucky, and thence back through the state of Ohio, in 1807."

By a Gentleman,

Who has travelled through a great part of Europe, Africa, Spanish America, the West India islands, and most of the United States.

PROPOSALS

Are issued for printing by subscription,

CHAPTAL'S

ELEMEMENTS OF CHYMISTRY,

Improved by Dr. Woodhouse,

Professor of Chymistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

WRIGLEY's PRINTERS' INK

FOR SALE.

⁂ Ordres accompanied with the money will be punctually attended to.

September 16, 1807.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late David Davis, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them without delay, properly attested, to John Darragh, in Pittsburgh, one of the administrators, in whose hands the books of the late Mr. Davis are placed.

Elizabeth Davis, administratrix.

John Darragh, administrator.

September 22, 1807.